

TITLE OF INVENTION

Universal Depth Cut Burr Having Dental And Skeletal Applications

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] Not Applicable

5 STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

[0002] Not Applicable

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of Invention

10 **[0003]** This invention pertains to cutting devices for use in dental and orthopedic applications. More particularly, this invention pertains to a universal depth cut burr for use in shaping dental surfaces and/or skeletal surfaces, and methods of application thereof.

2. Description of the Related Art

15 **[0004]** In the fields of dentistry and orthopedic medicine, precise cutting and shaping instruments are frequently utilized such as drill bits and rotary cutting tools. For dental reduction and joint repair applications, efficient and compact cutting surfaces are required for drill bits and rotary cutting tools, which are referred to hereinafter as a cutting burr or a reduction burr. A cutting burr or
20 reduction burr must provide a precise cut having a preferred width, length, and an exact depth of penetration for removal of material from surface(s) requiring reshaping. The exact depth of penetration is typically measured in 0.5 mm or 1

mm increments, which are not readily discerned by a practitioner's eye and hand coordination without mechanical assistance. A self-limiting cutting feature is preferred for limiting the depth of penetration and cutting in order to minimize removal of excess enamel or bone material. It is preferred practice to leave as much healthy enamel surface or bone surface as possible for bonding crowns or bone grafts thereto. A precise depth of penetration also protects underlying dentin, nerves and cell tissue.

[0005] In the field of dentistry, a frequently performed dental procedure includes the shaping and reduction of enamel on crown surfaces and lateral surfaces, either dentilingual or dentibuccal, of a decayed or cracked tooth. The operating space provided within a patient's mouth is extremely limited, and minimal changes in the tooth surfaces is preferred when reducing the enamel surfaces for bonding of a gold, porcelain, or ceramic cap thereon. For shaping of dental surfaces, a reduction burr is utilized that is elongated and presents a distal cutting surface that is rotated at high speeds of about 30,000 rpm while being positioned against the appropriate dental surfaces for reduction of the appropriate lateral and occlusal surfaces of the patient's tooth.

[0006] As in dentistry, the field of gnathoplasty requires precise cutting depth instruments are required for reconstructive surgery on a patient's jaw. Further, the field of orthopedics requires precise cutting depth instruments for shaping osseous surfaces in order to partially cut, elongate, and/or shape a patient's mandible, humerus, femur, tibia and fibula, or to reconstruct a patient's joint. Numerous prior designs have attempted to indicate the depth of penetration

of the cutting or abrasive surface of a reduction burr by having depth indicia imbedded in the side of the burr. Unfortunately, if the operator of the reduction burr applies undue pressure on the shank of the burr, the working surface of the burr will readily penetrate past the preferred depth thereby cutting through additional enamel or bone, with a risk of cutting into internal tissue and nerves.

[0007] Typical of the prior art is a self-limiting occlusal surface reduction burr that includes a shank extended to a burr end, and having an intermediate conical flange of a diameter significantly greater than the diameter of the shank and burr end. Additional prior reduction burrs have an intermediate positioned flange that is typically triangular or rectangular in cross-section, and the depth of cut is determined by the distance between the burr end and the outer circumference of the intermediate positioned flange which rotates in unison with the burr end. Use of a reduction burr having an intermediate positioned flange of conical, triangular or rectangular cross-section is inherently limited to cutting applications against occlusal dental surfaces lacking steep cusps due to the increased cross-sectional width of the conical, triangular or rectangular flange. The width of an intermediate flange denies seating between steeply sloped cusps, denies seating on molar inclines, and denies insertion laterally between adjacent teeth while potentially cutting the adjacent tooth surface. Further, the outer circumference of a conical, triangular or rectangular flange will lacerate the gum tissue when the occlusal reduction burr is positioned at the gingival margins of a tooth. In addition, the width of the conical, triangular or rectangular flange is not utilizable against convoluted joint surfaces having limited widths therebetween. The dentist or orthopedic surgeon must frequently change to an elongated

reduction burr bit having generally straight lateral sides without an intermediate flange to produce reduction cuts along dentilingual surfaces, dentibuccal surfaces and lateral surfaces between adjacent teeth, or for producing rows of cuts along ossiferous surfaces proximal of convoluted joint surfaces. Frequent changing of reduction burr bits between ones having intermediate flanges and bits having generally straight sides is time consuming, requires unpleasant inactive periods for the patient, and increases a risk of selection of reduction burr bits having inappropriate cutting depths other than the target depth of reduction. Further, if the perimeter of an intermediate flange, whether conical, triangular or rectangular in cross-section, is not perfectly concentric, then the rotational balance of the burr bit is disturbed with creation of vibration and wobble in the distal burr bit when rotated at 30,000 rpm or higher rpm. If vibration and wobble is present but not visible to the dentist or orthopedist, the vibration transmitted through the burr end can create fractures in the tooth enamel or in the ossiferous surfaces. A preferred method for reduction of dental or ossiferous surfaces is to operate a universal reduction burr having a configuration of a minimal diameter and providing a self-limiting depth of reduction of an abrasive burr end in order to reduce the shape of any sloped crown surface and lateral dental surface, or to cut into any convoluted ossiferous surface.

[0008] Prior reduction burrs typically include a depth limiting flange disposed perpendicular to the shank and perpendicular to the working surface of the burr end. A limitation to the use of a burr having a perpendicular flange is that the burr is not easily maintained in a level orientation when moved along the patient's convoluted lateral dental surfaces, therefore generating grooves in the

enamel surface having uneven depths. Further, prior reduction burrs having perpendicular flanges of significantly larger diameter relative to the shank diameter and burr end diameter can easily obstruct the dental practitioner's view of the burr end during manipulation of a drill within the patient's mouth.

5 Intermittent obstruction of a burr end during application against a dental surface by a significantly larger diameter perpendicular flange leads to mistakes in achieving optimal reduction depths for convoluted dental surfaces. Precise cuts with limited removal of enamel is preferred in order to minimally disrupt the remaining enamel surfaces.

10 **[0009]** A universal depth cut burr is needed that is sized to be rotatably connected to a dental drill and includes an abrasive burr end for cutting and shaping each enamel surface of a patient's crown and all lateral surfaces extended above the patient's gums. A universal depth cut burr is also needed that includes a burr end junction of a lesser diameter than an adjacent rounded shoulder for
15 providing a self-limiting depth of penetration and providing unobstructed viewing of the burr end during reduction of any crown or lateral dental surfaces. A method of reduction is also needed for shaping any convoluted dental surface or convoluted ossiferous surface by utilization of a universal depth cut burr having a self-limiting junction of a minimal diameter disposed proximal of the burr end.

20 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] According to one embodiment of the present invention, a universal depth cut burr having a self-limiting depth of penetration is provided for reducing and shaping a crown or lateral portion of a patient's dental surfaces. The

reduction burr includes a shank including a first end releasably connectable to a dental drill, an elongated body having a first diameter, and a shank second end having a chamfered rim angled radially inwardly to a second diameter that is less than the first diameter of the shank. A curved shoulder extends from the chamfered rim in a uniformly decreasing cross-sectional diameter to a distal end forming a junction having a circular cross-section of a lesser third diameter. The chamfered rim and curved shoulder have a diminishing diameter than the rotatable shank for viewing along the lengthwise axis to readily observe an abrasive burr end extended from the junction and utilized for reduction of crown and/or lateral dental surfaces for fitting an artificial crown thereon.

[0011] The abrasive burr end is rigidly joined at the junction and includes a selected length having a cylindrical cross-section extended to a distal burr end. The burr length and distal burr end includes an abrasive exterior surface of sufficient hardness to cut tooth enamel. The burr junction defines a stop of minimal diameter for providing a self-limiting depth of penetration of the burr length and distal burr end into the patient's tooth enamel during shank rotation. The curved shoulder and the junction are positioned to be in contact against adjacent tooth surfaces during rotation of the burr, thereby limiting the depth of penetration of the burr length and burr end for reducing and shaping selected dental surfaces of the patient's crown and lateral dental surfaces of any maxillary or mandibular tooth.

[0012] Another embodiment provides a universal orthopedic joint depth cut burr including an abrasive burr end having a self-limiting depth of penetration for

application in reducing and shaping a convoluted bone surface. The burr includes a shank end releasably connectable to a drill, an elongated cylinder having a first diameter, and a shank second end having a chamfered rim angled radially inwardly to a lesser second diameter. A curved shoulder is extended from the chamfered rim in a uniformly decreasing cross-sectional diameter extending to a distal end forming a junction having a circular cross-section of a lesser third diameter than the chamfered rim. The curved shoulder and chamfered rim are aligned axially with the axis of the shank for balanced rotation thereof.

[0013] An abrasive burr end is rigidly joined at the junction and includes a selected length having a cylindrical cross-section extended to a distal burr end. The burr length and distal burr end includes an abrasive exterior surface of sufficient hardness to provide precise cuts in convoluted exterior surfaces of skeletal bone. The burr junction defines a stop providing a self-limiting depth of penetration of the burr length and distal burr end into the convoluted surfaces of skeletal bone during shank rotation. The curved shoulder and the lesser diameter of the junction are readily positioned in contact against adjacent uncut bone surfaces during rotation of the shank and burr end, thereby precisely self-limiting the depth of penetration to the selected length of the burr end, while allowing unhindered viewing along the length of the shank and burr end during a method of size reduction of convoluted exterior bone surfaces proximal of joint surfaces.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] The above-mentioned features of the invention will become more clearly understood from the following detailed description of the invention read

together with the drawings in which:

Figure 1A is a side view of a reduction burr of the present invention for reducing and shaping a patient's dental surface;

5 Figure 1B is an enlarged side view of Figure 1A, illustrating an abrasive surface of the burr end cutting a groove into the dental surface with a self-limiting curved shoulder and junction disposed against adjacent dental surfaces;

Figure 2A is a lingual side view of a plurality of grooves cut into the dental surface to a depth limited by the curved shoulder and junction configuration of the reduction burr;

10 Figure 2B is a top view of a plurality of grooves cut into the dental surface with at least one groove cut along the lingual and/or the buccal side of the tooth;

Figure 2C is a side view of a plurality of laterally disposed grooves cut into a tooth having the crown reduced to a selected height;

15 Figure 2D is a side perspective view of dental surfaces reduced using the burr of the present invention, with an artificial cap positionable for bonding over the reduced surfaces of the crown and lateral sides of the dental surfaces;

Figure 3A is an enlarged side view of the reduction burr of Figure 1A;

Figure 3B is a side view of Figure 3A having an alternative burr end length;

Figure 3C is a side view of Figure 3A having an alternative burr end length;

Figure 3D is a side view of Figure 3A having an alternative burr end length;

Figure 4 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of Figure 3A,
illustrating a spiral convoluted abrasive burr end;

Figure 5 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of Figure 3A,
5 illustrating an abrasive burr end having a cross-cut fissure surface;

Figure 6 is an exploded side view of Figure 5 illustrating a plurality of cross-
cut fissure disposed along the length of the abrasive burr end;

Figure 7 is a side view of an alternative application of the reduction burr of
the present invention for cutting ossiferous surfaces along a femur and proximal of
10 a skeletal joint; and

Figures 8A and 8B are respective exterior and interior side views of an
alternative application of the reduction burr of the present invention for cutting
ossiferous surfaces along a mandible.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 **[0015]** In accordance with the present invention, a reduction burr **10** is
disclosed that provides a self-limiting stop mechanism for limiting the depth of
penetration of the burr abrasive surfaces during cutting and reduction of a
patient's dental surfaces of a tooth **12** (see Figs. 1A and 1B). The reduction burr
10 is universally applied to readily reduce all dental surfaces requiring fabrication
20 during tooth restoration, including the crown surface **14**, also identified herein as
the occlusal surface, the lingual side surface (tongue side) **16**, the buccal side

surface (cheek side) **18**, and either or both lateral surfaces extended between the lingual and buccal side surfaces and disposed proximal of adjacent teeth **12"**, **12"**. The reduction burr **10** disclosed herein is highly maneuverable and positionable to provide precise cuts **50**, lateral grooves **58**, and precise surface reductions for all tooth surfaces **12** disposed above the patient's gingival epithelium (gums) **G**.

[0016] The self-limiting depth of penetration provided by the reduction burr **10** is particularly useful for performing precise depth cuts **50**, **54**, **56** oriented laterally and intersecting **52** along the convoluted crown surface **14**, and for performing precise depth cuts **58**, **72**, **74** along side dental surfaces **16**, **18** (see Figs. 2A - 2C) that are adequately reduced **76**, **76'** in size for restorative fitting with an overlaying gold, porcelain, or ceramic crown **78** (see Fig. 2D). Specifically, the reduction burr **10** includes a self-limiting depth stop junction **42** that is disposed a selected body length **46** from a distal end **44** of a cutting burr **40**. The stop junction **42** and cutting burr **40** are rotated **40'**, **40"** at 30,000 rpm or higher rpm during application against targeted dental surfaces, thereby generating cuts **50** and grooves **54**, **56**, **58** of precise depths in the convoluted surfaces along the crown surface **14**, the lingual side surface **16**, the buccal side surface **18**, and each posterior and anterior lateral surface proximal to adjacent teeth **12"**, **12"**.

[0017] As illustrated in Figure 3A, the reduction burr **10** of the present invention includes a shank **20** having a first end **20'** that is curved outwardly with a radius **60** of between about 0.5 mm to about 1.0 mm. One preferred radius **60** is about 0.8 mm extended from a longitudinal axis **34** of the shank **20**. The length and diameter of the elongated shank **20** is symmetrical about the longitudinal axis

34 to allow for balanced rotation of the shank **20** at high speeds when inserted into a dental drill **80**. The first end **20'** includes a recessed rim or an angled notch segment **20"** having a width of about 0.20 mm, and ending about 1.0 mm **62** from the outward curved surface of the first end **20'**. The angled notch segment **20"** is utilized to facilitate secured connection within a female socket of a device for rotating the shank **20** such as a dental drill **80**. The shank **20** further includes a substantially elongated body portion having a length **68** of about 15 mm to about 18 mm, and preferably about 16.4 mm in length **68** extended to a chamfered rim **22**. The shank **20** is generally circular in cross-section in the illustrated embodiment, although other cross-sections are within the scope of the invention, such as a multi-sided shape of a hexagonal or octagonal cross-section. For a cylindrical shank **20**, a first diameter **26** is selected from a range of about 1.6 mm to about 1.8 mm, with a preferred first diameter **26** of about 1.65 mm, which is maintained along the length of the elongated shank **20** from about the first end **20'** to a second end **20"**, on which the chamfered rim **22** is formed. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of a variety of diameters for the shank **20** can be utilized, ranging between about 1.5 mm to about 2.0 mm for the first diameter **26**. Further, one skilled in the art will recognize that alternate lengths for the shank **20** are readily utilized, ranging from about 14 mm to about 20 mm for the shank length extended from the first end **20'** to the second end **20"** proximal of the chamfered rim **22**. In addition, the shank **20** can include one or a plurality of markings or etchings on the exterior surface which specify a burr length **46** and/or a diameter **36** of the cutting burr **40**.

[0018] The chamfered rim **22** is angled radially inwards toward the shank

axis **34** at an angle **24** of between about twenty degrees to about thirty degrees when measured laterally relative to the shank outer surface. Alternatively, the chamfered rim **22** is angled radially inwards at about seventy degrees to about eighty degrees relative to a vertically oriented shank lengthwise axis **34** (see Fig. 3A). The angled length **66'** of the chamfered rim **22** is between about 0.2 mm to about 0.25 mm. The length **62** between the initiation of the angled chamfered rim **22** to the distal burr end **44** is between about 1.6 mm to about 3.0 mm. The second diameter **28** of the distal end of the chamfered rim **22** is between about 1.1 mm to about 1.5 mm, with a preferred second diameter **28** of about 1.5 mm, which is a diameter of the base **30'** of a uniformly curved shoulder **30** that extends distal of the chamfered rim **22** (see Fig. 3A). The base edge **30'** of the curved shoulder **30** is disposed a length **66** of between about 1.35 mm to about 2.75 mm from the distal burr end **44**. The curved shoulder **30** includes a non-abrasive surface curvature having a radius **32** of between about 0.7 mm to about 0.8 mm from the shank axis **34** intersection with the chamfered rim second diameter **28**, with a preferred radius **32** of about 0.75 mm. In one embodiment, the center of the radius **32** of about 0.75 mm for the curved shoulder **30** is offset **38** about 0.0047 mm from the base edge **30'** of the shoulder **30** and chamfered rim **22**. The offset **38** provides a brief transition of minimal curvature between the second diameter **28** of the inwardly angled chamfered rim **22**, and the base edge **30'** of the curved shoulder **30** and cutting burr **40**, thereby improving the edge contacting against uncut enamel surfaces during rotation at about 30,000 rpm or higher rpm of the cutting burr **40** extending from the curved shoulder **30**. The curved shoulder **30** includes a decreasing cross-sectional area as the shoulder **30** curves to a junction

42 having a third diameter **36** of about 0.7 mm (plus or minus about 0.01 mm), which delineates one embodiment of the diameter of the cutting burr **40**. One skilled in the art will recognize that an alternative shoulder radius **32** and an alternative third diameter **36** can be utilized. Preferably, the junction **42** is clearly defined by a curvature change forming an angle greater than or approaching a perpendicular orientation for the convergence of the shoulder radius **32** at the junction **42**. The shoulder **30** does not have an abrasive coating on the surface area of the curved shoulder **30** up to the junction **42**. An abrasive material **48** is disposed distal of junction **42** on the curved perimeter surfaces of the cutting burr **40**. The junction **42** curvature defines an effective stop mechanism for self-limiting a depth of penetration for a distal end **44** of cutting burr **40** during rotation and pressure against the enamel of a tooth **12** (see Figs. 1A, 1B, 2A - 2C).

[0019] In one embodiment, a cylindrical cutting burr **40** includes an abrasive material **48** coating a perimeter curved surface which originates at the junction **42** and extends to a burr distal end **44**. The length of the cutting burr **40** includes any of a plurality of lengths including a 0.6 mm length **46** (see Fig. 3A), a 1.0 mm length **46'** (see Fig. 3B), a 1.5 mm length **46"** (see Fig. 3C), or a 2.0 mm length **46'''** (see Fig. 3D). The diameter of the burr distal end **44** is approximately equal to the third diameter **36** of the stop junction **42** of about 0.7 mm. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of a variety of diameters **36** for the burr distal end **44** can be utilized, ranging from about 0.5 mm to about 0.8 mm. A cylindrical end perimeter of the burr distal end **44** includes perpendicular edges proximal of a flat distal end surface having an abrasive material coating thereon. An alternative embodiment of the burr distal end **44** can include minimally

rounded distal edges (not shown). The abrasive material coating on the burr length **46** and the burr distal end **44** is preferably composed of a diamond chip coating **48** or a similar abrasive material of sufficient hardness and longevity to readily cut tooth enamel **12**, or ossiferous surfaces **130** of a patient's limbs and/or mandible **150**.

[0020] A method of size reduction of dental surfaces **14**, **16**, **18**, or an ossiferous surface **130** utilizing the depth limiting burr **10** includes a plurality of steps utilized for precise reduction and shaping for a plurality of depths over the surfaces of any tooth crown **50**, and for precise reduction and shaping for the lateral dental surfaces disposed above the patient's gingival epithelium (gums) **G**. The method of size reduction includes determining by standard dental practices the precise depth of size reduction and precise locations of size reductions required for the enamel portions of the patient's dental surfaces to allow installation of a restorative crown **78** thereon. The upper crown surface **50** can require a plurality of cutting depths for reduction of the crown corners **70**, **70'** and crown cuts **50**, **54**, **56** of between about 0.6 mm, to about 1.0 mm, and up to about 2.5 mm, due to the anatomy of each tooth and the necessary reduction required for a crown of gold, metal, and/or ceramic to fit properly over the convoluted surfaces of the dento-alveolar surface **14** and side/lateral surfaces **16**, **18**. The method of size reduction further includes determining the precise depth and location of upper lateral cuts **58** and lower lateral cuts **72** required across the side portions **16**, **18** of the tooth **12**, including calculation of the depth and lateral length of reduction that can vary in dept between about 1.0 mm to about 1.5 mm for the upper lateral grooves **58**, and/or tapering to about 1.0 mm for lower lateral

cuts **72** that may be tapered in depth **74** to between about 0.5 mm or about 0.6 mm for the lingual side **16**, buccal side **18**, and adjacently disposed distal and medial surfaces proximal of the gums **G**.

[0021] The method of size reduction includes the step of selecting an appropriate burr length **46**, **46'**, **46"**, **46'''** of a reduction burr **10**, **10'**, **10"**, **10'''** for achieving the precise depth of the step of determining. Each appropriate burr end length being measured from the respective stop junction **42** between the curved shoulder **30** and the distal burr end **44** (see Figs. 3A - 3D). The method of size reduction further includes the step of manipulating the appropriated sized reduction burr **10**, **10'**, **10"**, **10'''** against an enamel portion of a plurality of the dental surfaces **14**, **16**, **18** with resulting penetration of the rotating burr end **40** being self-limiting by the stop junction **42** being disposed against adjacent uncut enamel portions. During the step of manipulating distal burr end **44**, the lesser diameter **36** of the stop junction **42** and the same or lesser diameter of the distal burr end **44** allows viewing lengthwise along the shank **20**, and the decreasing cross-section of the shoulder **30**, for periodic viewing of the stop junction **42** and the abrasive cutting burr **40** by an operator without having to repeatedly remove the burr end **44** from the cut groove **54**, **56**, **58** to confirm the depth of cutting (essentially the length **46** of the cutting burr **40**, during the step of manipulating and an associated step of cleaning with compressed air or a stream of water directed into the respective cuts and grooves **50**, **54**, **56**, **58**, **72**, and reduced surfaces **72**, **74**, **76** of the tooth **12**.

[0022] Alternative embodiments include reduction burrs **90**, **110** illustrated

in Figures 4 - 7, which are utilized for cutting, shaping, and reducing of tooth surfaces **12** (see Figs. 1A, 1B and 2A - 2C), and/or for cutting, shaping and reducing of ossiferous surfaces **130** proximal of, or along the surface curvature **140** of a ossiferous surface **130** proximal of a skeletal joint such as the knee and patella (see Fig. 7). A reduction burr embodiment having a self-limiting depth of penetration is illustrated in Figure 4 and includes a reduction burr **90** having an elongated shank **92** with a rounded first end **92'** extended from a perimeter angled notch **92''**. The shank **92** extends to a second end **92'''** having a first diameter of approximately 1.65 mm, which is maintained along a shank length of between about 16 mm to about 17 mm. Distal of the second end **92'''** is a chamfered rim **94** angled radially inward toward the shank axis, for rigid connection to a uniformly curved shoulder **96** of decreasing diameter and decreasing cross-sectional area as the distal end of the shoulder **96** converges to fixedly join to a junction **98** having a third diameter of about 0.7 mm. The third diameter delineates the diameter of the cutting burr **100**, and is less than the second diameter of between about 1.1 mm to about 1.5 mm for the chamfered rim **94**. Preferably, the junction **98** is clearly defined by a curvature change forming an angle greater than or approaching a perpendicular orientation for the convergence of the curved shoulder **96** at the junction **98**. The curvature change at the junction **98** defines an effective stop mechanism for self-limiting the depth of penetration for the rotatable cutting burr **90** during application against tooth surfaces **12**, or against the surface curvature **140** of ossiferous surfaces **130** proximal of a skeletal joint **130**. As illustrated in Figure 4, one embodiment of the cutting burr end **100** is a cylinder body having a cork-screw ridged surface angled

laterally across the diameter of the cylinder body, and having an abrasive coating thereon, extending to a distal burr end **100'**, also having abrasive coating thereon. The abrasive coating can include a material having diamond chips therein, or a carbide material having ridges thereon. The abrasive coating can include similar
5 abrasive material of sufficient hardness and longevity to readily cut tooth enamel **12** or ossiferous surfaces **130** proximal of a skeletal joint or along a length of bone.

[0023] An additional embodiment is illustrated in Figures 5 and 6, for a reduction burr **110** having a stop junction **118** and an alternative configuration for a distal burr end **120**. A reduction burr **100** having an elongated shank **112**
10 with a rounded first end **112'** extended from a perimeter angled notch **112"**. The shank **112** extends to a second end **112'''** having a first diameter of approximately 1.65 mm, which is maintained along a shank length of between about 16 mm to about 17 mm. Distal of the second end **112'''** is a chamfered rim **114** angled radially inward toward the shank axis, for rigid connection to a uniformly curved
15 shoulder **116** of decreasing diameter and decreasing cross-sectional area as the distal end of the shoulder **116** converges to fixedly join to a junction **118** having a third diameter of about 0.7 mm. The third diameter delineates the diameter of the cutting burr **120**, and is less than the second diameter of about 1.1 mm to about 1.5 mm for the chamfered rim **114**. Preferably, the junction **118** is clearly defined
20 by a curvature change forming an angle greater than or approaching a perpendicular orientation for the convergence of the curved shoulder **116** at the junction **118**. The curvature change at the junction **118** defines an effective stop mechanism for self-limiting the depth of penetration for the rotatable cutting burr **110** during application against tooth surfaces **12**, or against the surface curvature

140 of an ossiferous surface **130** proximal of a skeletal joint. As illustrated in Figure 6, an additional embodiment of the cutting burr end **120** includes a cylinder extended distal of the junction **118**, and having a perimeter surface on which a plurality of cross-cut fissures **120'** are disposed which form an effective surface for readily cutting, shaping and reducing tooth enamel and/or ossiferous surfaces proximal of, or within the curvature of a skeletal joint **130**. The plurality of cross-cut fissures **120'** are preferably composed of high strength carbide steel material, and are longitudinally aligned to extend to a distal burr end **120"**.

[0024] A method of utilization for the depth limiting burr **10** is disclosed, including a step of providing a reduction burr **10, 90, 110**, having an appropriate shank length **68** which allows positioning the burr **10** within the confines of a patient's mouth or within an incision proximal of a skeletal joint surface. The step of providing further includes providing a shank first diameter **26** that is releasably connected within a drill **80** and mandrel for variable speed rotation **40', 40"** of the burr **10**. The step of providing further includes the elongated shank **112** being extended to a curved shoulder having a smaller cross-section than the elongated shank, and having a stop junction formed by a distal burr end joined to the curved shoulder. The stop junction and the distal burr end have a sufficiently lesser diameter than the cross-section of the curved shoulder to provide an angled junction that is readily positioned against adjacent enamel portions not impacted by the cutting burr **40**, thereby limiting the penetration depth of the distal burr end **44** into the dental surface impacted by the cutting burr **40**. A step of manipulating includes applying a rotating length of a cutting burr **40** having an abrasive material thereon against a dental surface or against ossiferous surfaces

for cutting and size reduction thereof. The appropriate length **46** of the distal burr end **44** is preferred to be in the range of a 0.6 mm length **46** (see Fig. 3A), a 1.0 mm length **46'** (see Fig. 3B), a 1.5 mm length **46"** (see Fig. 3C), or a 2.0 mm length **46'''** (see Fig. 3D). A step of cutting and reducing the enamel portion or ossiferous portion of impacted surfaces is accomplished by the distal burr end of the selected depth being manipulated in at least one dimension laterally and longitudinally along the dental surface or ossiferous surface targeted for size reduction. During the steps of manipulating and reducing, the stop junction **42** serves as a precise stop mechanism for self-limiting the depth of penetration for the rotating distal burr end **44** when applied against dental surfaces **12**, or ossiferous surfaces **130**.

[0025] An additional method of utilization for the depth limiting burr **10** is illustrated in Figure 7 for application of the reduction burr **10** to produce size reduction, longitudinal cuts **142**, and/or lateral cuts **144**, **144'** of precise depth in the ossiferous surfaces **130** along an axial length of a femur **132**, tibia **136** or fibula **138** in order to lengthen. During application of the reduction burr **10** having a self-limiting junction **42** against a femur, tibia, and/or against the knee joint surfaces proximal of the patella **134**, the steps of utilization are similar to the respective steps of providing, determining, selecting, manipulating and reducing the dental surfaces as provided hereinabove. A step of providing includes selecting a burr length **46** having an abrasive surface thereon of between about 0.5 mm to about 30.0 mm when the cutting burr **40** is utilized to reduce ossiferous surfaces of the patient's hand, maxillofacial area, or spinal column. The step of providing further includes a shank first diameter **26** that is increased in size to between about 2.0 mm to about 6.0 mm, due to the reinforced structural

requirements for operating a reduction burr **10** utilized for a heavy orthopedic procedure on the ossiferous surfaces proximal of a shoulder, hip or knee. The burr length **46** of the abrasive surface of a cutting burr **40** utilized in heavy orthopedic procedures can include burr lengths **46** of between about 20 mm to about 50 mm. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the method of utilization for the depth limiting reduction burr **10** can be utilized for cutting and reduction of ossiferous surfaces proximal of the patient's skeletal surfaces proximal of the ankle, knee, hip, shoulder, elbow, hand, maxillofacial area, or spinal column when combined with generally accepted surgical techniques related to skeletal reconstruction and/or joint implants.

[0026] An additional method of utilization for the depth limiting burr **10** is illustrated in Figure 8 for application of the reduction burr **10** during an osteotomy of the ossiferous surfaces **130** of a mandible **150** to lengthen the mandible to achieve proper occlusion of the patient's teeth. Precise cuts **160**, **160'** are required of a precise depth into the mandible surfaces of between about 0.5 mm to about 2.5 mm. The precise cuts and are extended along a patient's mandible outer body **152** and inner body **152'** proximal of the outer and inner portions of the ramus **156**, **156'**, and below the outer oblique line **154** and the inner canal **158** of the mandible **150**. The method of utilization includes a step of providing a reduction burr **10**, **90**, **110**, having an appropriate shank length **68** which allows positioning a selected body length **46** of a cutting burr **40** against the respective surfaces of the outer body **152** and inner body **152'** of the mandible **150**. A step of manipulating includes sequentially applying a cutting burr **40** against the surfaces of the outer body **152** and inner body **152'** of the mandible **150**. The

rotating length of the cutting burr **40** includes a stop junction **42** and an abrasive material **48** distal of the stop junction **42**, for limiting the depth of cutting through the relatively thin and varied depths of the ossiferous material of ramus **156**, **156'** and the mandible body **152**, **152'**. A step of cutting the selected ossiferous surfaces is accomplished by the distal burr end **44** and the burr length **46** of abrasive material **48** being applied into the ossiferous surface a selected depth equal to the burr length **46** distal of the stop junction **42**. The step of cutting further includes progressively moving the rotating cutting burr **40** laterally and longitudinally along the ossiferous surfaces to complete formation of the required cuts, grooves, and size reduction of the ossiferous surfaces. The steps of manipulating and cutting are repeatable, with the stop junction **42** serving as a precise stop mechanism for self-limiting the depth of penetration for the rotating burr **40** along the mandible **150**. After the steps of the method of utilization are accomplished for selected mandible surfaces, the outer and inner body portions **152**, **152'** are displaced forward relative to the outer and inner ramus portions **156**, **156'** for lengthening the mandible **150**, while allowing sufficient overlap of surfaces adjacent the cuts **160**, **162**, **164** to provide adequate surface area for rigid fixation of the mandible **150** during healing after surgery.

[0027] From the foregoing description, it will be recognized by those skilled in the art that a reduction burr **10** is provided for universal application for precise cutting, shaping and reduction of all dental surfaces or ossiferous surfaces due to incorporation of an effective stop mechanism for self-limiting a depth of penetration for any length of rotatable cutting burr ends **40**, **100**, **120**. The stop mechanism for self-limiting the depth of penetration is provided by a junction **42**

being a sufficiently lesser diameter than the cross-section of the second diameter **28** of a rim **22** and curved shoulder **30**, to provide an angled configuration at the junction **42** that is positioned against adjacent uncut enamel surfaces or ossiferous surfaces, thereby limiting the penetration depth of a distal burr end **44** of the reduction burr **10** into a dental surface or an ossiferous surface.

[0028] While the present invention has been illustrated by description of several embodiments and while the illustrative embodiments have been described in considerable detail, it is not the intention of the applicant to restrict or in any way limit the scope of the appended claims to such detail. Additional advantages and modifications will readily appear to those skilled in the art. The invention in its broader aspects is therefore not limited to the specific details, representative apparatus and methods, and illustrative examples shown and described. Accordingly, departures may be made from such details without departing from the spirit or scope of applicant's general inventive concept.